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THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

**THE SOUTH CAROLINA
MUSEUM COMMISSION**

1 July 1976 to 30 June 1977



Printed Under the Direction of the
State Budget and Control Board

THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

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1 July 1976 to 30 June 1977



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LETTER OF TRANSMITTAL OF SOUTH CAROLINA MUSEUM COMMISSION

To His Excellency, the Honorable James B. Edwards, Governor of South Carolina, and to the Honorable Members of the General Assembly of South Carolina.

Gentlemen:

We have the honor to transmit the report of the South Carolina Museum Commission for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1977. The year has seen multiplying services, important acquisitions, significant planning, and has been a rich preparation for the creation of a major new learning resource for the state and the Southeast. We offer this report of planning, programs and services to the people of South Carolina.

Guy F. Lipscomb, Jr.

Chairman, South Carolina Museum Commission

SOUTH CAROLINA MUSEUM COMMISSION

Mr. Guy F. Lipscomb, Chairman Columbia At Large
Mrs. R. Maxwell Anderson Charleston At Large
Mrs. Edward P. Guerard Georgetown District #6
Dr. Ambrose G. Hampton, Jr. Columbia At Large
Mr. Arthur Magill Greenville District #4
Mrs. John F. Rainey Anderson District #3
Mr. Marvin D. Trapp Sumter District #5
Dr. Leo F. Twiggs Orangeburg District #2
Mr. David B. Verner Charleston District #1
Mrs. Ridgway Hall Beaufort District #1
(Resigned Nov. 1976)

STAFF MEMBERS

Director David C. Sennema
Deputy Director William L. Anderson
(as of August 1977, Dr. Overton G. Ganong)
Curator of Natural History Rudolph E. Mancke
Museum Liaison Person Hedy A. Hartman
Executive Secretary Bonnie M. Morrison

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Colonel Charles Stockell

Belton

Mr. W.P. Kay

Bennettsville

Mr. William L. Kinney, Jr.

Camden

Mr. John K. DuBose, Jr.

Charleston

Colonel & Mrs. John E. Burrows

Dr. & Mrs. Edward Izard

Dr. & Mrs. Edward McCrady
(Tennessee)

Cheraw

Mrs. Jean L. Harris

Chester

Mrs. Malcolm L. Marion

Chesterfield

Dr. William L. Perry

Clemson

Mr. James F. Miles

Clinton

Mr. Russel Dean

Columbia

Dr. Francis A. Lord

Mrs. Carol Saunders

Conway

Dr. Frank A. Sanders

Darlington

Mr. Horace Rudisill

Edgefield

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Florence

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Georgetown

Mrs. Cuthbert Prevost

Great Falls

Mr. L.W. Pittman

Greenville

Mr. Romaine Barnes

Mrs. Vauda B. Allmon

Mrs. Herb Kittredge, Jr.

Hartsville

Mr. Lamar Caldwell, Jr.

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Lancaster

Mr. J. Ed Dodds

Laurens

Mr. Russell Burns, Jr.

Manning

Mrs. Margaret L. Sauls

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Mullins

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Mr. Arthur Rose

Mr. J. West Summers

Ms. Barbara Williams

Parris Island

Major Edward Condra

Port Royal

Mrs. Emily Bishop

Rock Hill

Mrs. Martin D. Goode

St. Matthews

Mrs. Jeanne W. Ulmer

Spartanburg

Mr. Charles Gignilliat

Summerville

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Sumter

Mrs. H.H. Keith

Union

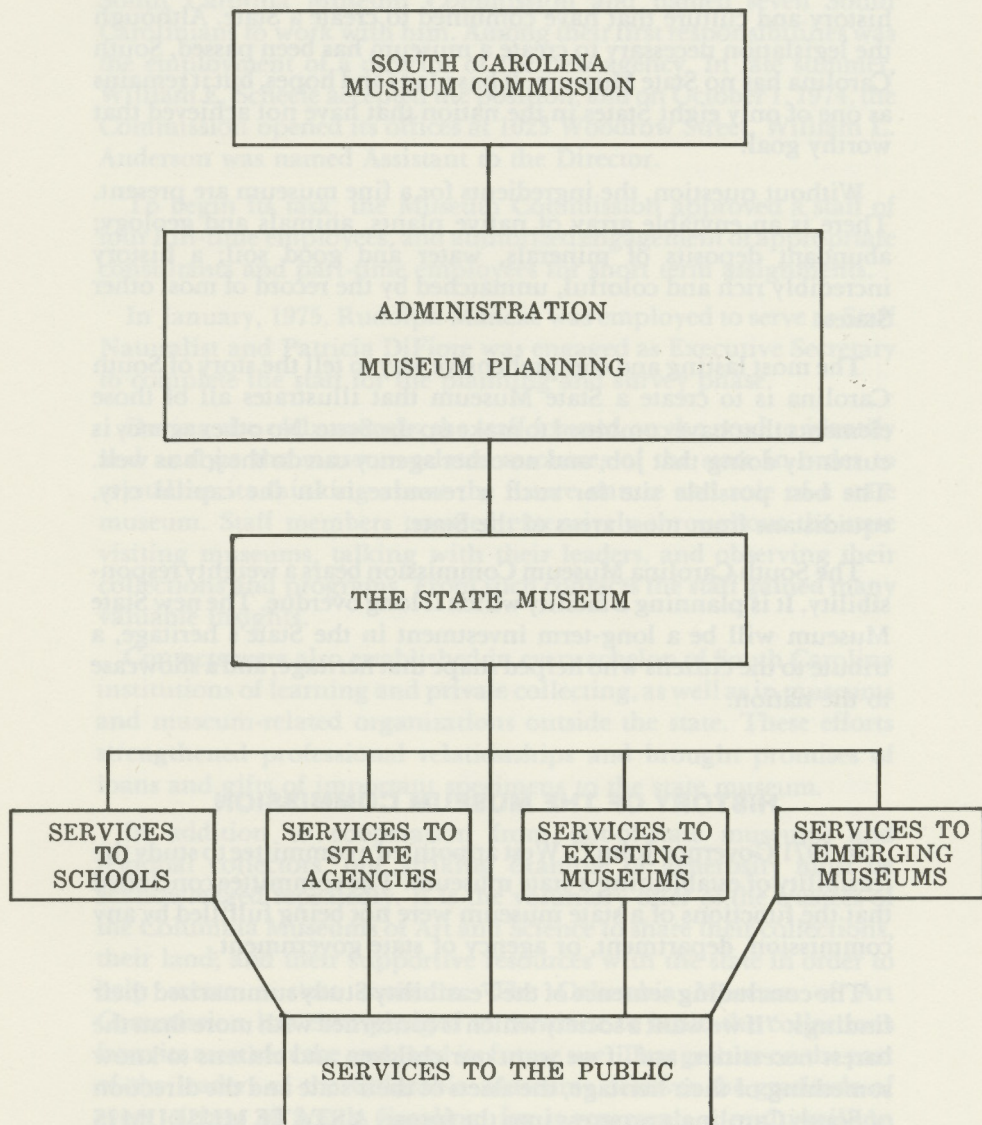
Mrs. Derrill E. Schumpert

Walterboro

Mrs. Glenda Thompson

Winnaboro

Mrs. Jacqueline P. Miller



A STATE MUSEUM

A State Museum serves as a mirror of those elements of nature, history and culture that have combined to create a State. Although the legislation necessary to create a museum has been passed, South Carolina has no State Museum. It has plans and hopes, but it remains as one of only eight States in the nation that have not achieved that worthy goal.

Without question, the ingredients for a fine museum are present. There is an enviable array of native plants, animals and geology; abundant deposits of minerals, water and good soil; a history incredibly rich and colorful, unmatched by the record of most other States.

The most lasting and comprehensive way to tell the story of South Carolina is to create a State Museum that illustrates all of those elements that have combined to make up the State. No other agency is currently doing that job, and no other agency can do the job as well. The best possible site for such a resource is in the capital city, equidistant from most areas of the State.

The South Carolina Museum Commission bears a weighty responsibility. It is planning a facility which is long overdue. The new State Museum will be a long-term investment in the State's heritage, a tribute to the citizens who helped shape that heritage, and a showcase to the nation.

HISTORY OF THE MUSEUM COMMISSION

In 1971 Governor John C. West appointed a committee to study the feasibility of establishing a state museum. The committee concluded that the functions of a state museum were not being fulfilled by any commission, department, or agency of state government.

The concluding sentence of the Feasibility Study summarized their findings: "If we want a society which is concerned with more than the barest necessities, and if we want our children and citizens to know something of their heritage, the assets of their state and the direction of South Carolina's progress into the future, A STATE MUSEUM IS ESSENTIAL FOR THESE PURPOSES."

With that phrase in mind, in 1973, the State Legislature enacted H1612 as the enabling legislation for a South Carolina State Museum. The bill called for a Commission of nine members; one

from each Congressional District and three at-large members. Governor John C. West appointed Guy Lipscomb Chairman of the South Carolina Museum Commission and named seven South Carolinians to work with him. Among their first responsibilities was the employment of a director of the new agency. In late summer, William E. Scheele accepted the position, and on October 1, 1974, the Commission opened its offices at 1023 Woodrow Street. William L. Anderson was named Assistant to the Director.

To begin its task, the Museum Commission approved a staff of four full-time employees, and authorized engagement of appropriate consultants and part-time employees for short term assignments.

In January, 1975, Rudolph Mancke was employed to serve as Staff Naturalist and Patricia DiFiore was engaged as Executive Secretary to complete the staff for the planning and survey phase.

During the early months the staff focused on the need to identify and analyze the museum-related resources of the state in order to crystallize its thinking about the future nature and role of a state museum. Staff members traveled extensively throughout the state visiting museums, talking with their leaders, and observing their collections and programs. From such contacts the staff gained many valuable insights.

Contacts were also established in every echelon of South Carolina institutions of learning and private collecting, as well as in museums and museum-related organizations outside the state. These efforts strengthened professional relationships and brought promises of loans and gifts of important specimens to the state museum.

In addition to cooperation from out-of-state museums and regional collectors, one striking example of generosity must be acknowledged repeatedly. It is the voluntary offer of the trustees of the Columbia Museums of Art and Science to share their collections, their land, and their supportive resources with the state in order to help create a state museum. The Columbia Museum of Art Commission has even pledged to continue to build the collections from its assets for the state and its future use. That gesture on the part of the leaders of the Columbia Museums deserves the gratitude of every citizen of South Carolina, for it represents a multi-million dollar boost to the proposal and a gift to all citizens.

Basic to the Commission's early planning efforts was the selection of architects and designers. After months of investigation and evaluation the Commission, acting in close association with the

Budget and Control Board, named Piedmont Engineers, Architects and Planners of Greenville, as the architects for the state museum. Piedmont and the Commission selected Edward Durell Stone Associates of New York City to create the schematic designs for the museum and to do the site planning. The basic concepts were complete by 1976. For the initial phase of exhibit planning, the Commission engaged Lynch Industries, Inc., of New Jersey as consultants.

Another important phase of development was public information. Museum Commission representatives spoke widely throughout the state to service organizations, historical society meetings, museum lecture audiences, college assemblies, high school groups, conservation camps, artists' guilds, travel conferences and teachers' meetings. They answered questions and provided consulting services concerning natural history, history, art and the environment, and explained the concept of a state museum to audiences in many communities.

The South Carolina Museum Commission staff also assisted a number of embryonic county museums and historical societies considering the creation of either a historic house museum or a local museum. Such activities are a continuing part of its program.

The staff has also continued to examine and evaluate specimens and collections brought in by individual citizens. Large numbers of people have taken advantage of these services. In fact, hardly a day passes without a telephone call or a visit from someone interested in learning more about an object in his possession. Employees have worked with the staffs of the Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, the Arts Commission, the Wildlife and Marine Resources Commission and the State Department of Education to add services to the programs of those agencies.

In addition, they have helped to plan nature trails in state recreational areas. Joint consideration of potential State Park interpretation features were studied by the staffs of the Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism and the Museum Commission. The Wildlife Commission also sought the evaluation and identification expertise of Commission staff members.

The groundwork laid in the first two years of operation established a solid foundation for progress in 1976-77.

THE COMMISSION IN 1976-77

The past year will be remembered by the South Carolina Museum Commission as the year in which a number of changes took place. David Sennema became director following the resignation of William Scheele. In mid-year a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts made it possible for the Commission to hire Hedy Hartman as Museum Liaison Person. The sudden death of William Anderson, the Commission's deputy director, necessitated the search for a replacement, which culminated in the hiring of Overton G. (Tony) Ganong, who was to start in early August, 1977. In the interim the Commission was well served by Edward Craig, who took over some of the deputy's responsibilities on a temporary basis.

Some temporary and part-time staff were also added. Hinda Schreiber spent several months on contract with the Commission as its first exhibit designer and Lorrie Clark carried out an experimental program in the area of public information. Winona Darr came to work in a part-time secretarial capacity.

The year also saw changes in the makeup of the Commission. Lucy Hall found it necessary to resign as she and her husband moved out of the state. David Verner from Charleston was appointed to fill the slot vacated by Mrs. Hall. Caroline Rainey was appointed by Governor Edwards as a commissioner from congressional district #3, the first representative of that district in the history of the Commission. Ann Guerard from Georgetown was named from congressional district #6.

An important arm of the Commission has been the advisory committee of interested citizens. A number of members were added during the year so that the committee now numbers 58 people from 42 communities in the state. It met in Columbia on March 31st this past year and provided valuable advice and guidance for the Commission.

A strong working relationship continued between the Commission and the South Carolina Federation of Museums as Rudy Mancke was elected 2nd Vice President. Dave Sennema and Hedy Hartman were invited to participate in the program at the Federation's annual conference in Pendleton, and the Commission was instrumental in bringing to that meeting a representative from the National Endowment for the Humanities.

Some projects which had been started earlier were completed during 1976-77. An exhibit case was set up on the first floor of the

State House outside the Governor's office, and a series of exhibits was presented during the year. In the State Archives Building another exhibit was planned and completed, using a wall case that agency was kind enough to furnish. Plans were also made for future exhibits in the front windows of the Depot, the Commission's new warehouse building at 1132-34 Bull Street.

The renovation and occupation of the Depot constituted a major project. After the use of the building had been granted to the State Museum Commission by the Columbia Museum of Art Commission, the former decided to use its 2400 square feet as a storage facility for the rapidly growing collections. The structure was renovated, air conditioners and security alarms were repaired and installed, and the collections were moved in during the spring of 1977.

Another move took place on the last day of the year. Since late 1974 the Museum Commission had been sub-leasing office quarters from South Carolina Educational Television at the corner of Millwood and Woodrow Streets. It had become painfully obvious that those quarters were no longer adequate, and arrangements were made to move into the Five Points Building at 2221 Devine Street. The new location will provide adequate office space not only for the full-time staff but for contractual and part-time people as well.

In keeping with its new quarters, the Commission adopted a fresh logo designed by David Suggs, a professional graphic designer from Columbia. The logo appeared on letterheads and on signs related to the Commission's exhibits.

A heavy responsibility fell upon the Commission in August of 1976, when Governor Edwards requested that it take on the responsibility of administering the paleontological provisions of the amended Underwater Salvage Law. In fulfillment of its new duties the Commission has worked closely with the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology at the University of South Carolina, which is responsible for controlling the recovery of archeological materials, both underwater and on land. Rudy Mancke, the Commission's Curator of Natural History, has developed a good working relationship with hobby divers in the state, and the Commission receives considerable fossil material from such individuals. In 1976-77 the Commission began work on a new set of rules and regulations relating to the administration of the law.

A beginning was made toward the development of a firm collection policy, and an accessions committee was established. An impor-

tant resolution on the Museum Commission's philosophy of sharing its collections was distributed statewide to the media and to the museums of South Carolina.

Consistent with the Commission's stated policy, many parts of the collection have been loaned to South Carolina museums. The collection of lighting devices was exhibited at the Fairfield County Museum in Winnsboro. A collection of bird prints was placed in the Museum of York County in Rock Hill. A six-pound cannon once used by General Wheeler's forces was loaned to the Fort Jackson Museum.

This year witnessed a considerable expansion of the collections. As a gift from Mr. N.P. Calhoun of St. Augustine, Florida, the Commission received a remarkable portrait of John C. Calhoun by the Belgian artist Eugene F. deBloc. It was put in the care of the Columbia Museum of Art, which agreed to hold it until restoration work could be done. A ceramic pot by "Dave," a black potter from Edgefield who worked during the Antebellum period, was given by Marge David Zurlo of Columbia. The pot had been broken into many pieces; fortunately, John Davis, Assistant Director of the Columbia Museum of Art and a talented ceramist, volunteered to piece it back together. Dr. Karl Lippert donated a superb collection of African material from the Cameroons. The Commission is also storing in the Depot, and hopes to acquire, the collection of Dr. Francis Lord, who has just retired from the University of South Carolina. Dr. Lord has spent a great part of his life collecting material relating to the military history of the United States. The collection is extensive and includes a great variety of items such as guns, bayonets, clothing, eating utensils, flags, maps and paintings. Dr. Lord serves as Associate Curator of Military History with the Commission.

Another major project, which had been started prior to this fiscal year, was a videotape documentary entitled "Our Vanishing Heritage", produced by South Carolina Educational Television. Highly pleased with it, the Commission decided to put it on 16 mm film and also on quad tape in order to make it available for commercial television. The Commission now has both film and videotape prints.

New developments also took place in planning. The proposed future site of the state museum is a block of land now owned by the city of Columbia and administered by the Columbia Museum of Art Commission. A master plan and schematic design for the

development of a state museum had been completed for this block, but during 1976-77 two events took place which have necessitated a revision of the landscaping aspects of the master plan. First, the Workshop Theater Company of Columbia was granted a lot at the corner of Bull and Gervais Streets for the building of a new theater. Then the board of the Columbia Museum of Art decided to build a 300-seat auditorium adjacent to the Kress wing of the existing plant. The addition of these two much-needed facilities necessitated a re-thinking of the relationships between the various buildings, the traffic flow on the block, and the design of the parking areas. Arrangements for these revisions were being made as the fiscal year ended.

In seeking the best professional advice available, the Commission advertised nationally for individuals with expertise in various aspects of museum administration and programming. It received an excellent response and has developed a file of capable individuals. It expects to employ many of these people as consultants on an *ad hoc* basis during 1977-78. Related to the need for consultants has been the search for an exhibit planning and design firm with which the Commission might affiliate for the next planning phase. The director of the Commission has interviewed individuals representing some ten firms, and it is hoped that a decision will be made during the next fiscal year.

In another significant step, the Commission made a formal request to the bond review committee for funds for the building of the state museum. The capital funds request was for \$9,887,080 and the annual operating budget was projected to be \$932,920. However, the request was not recommended by the bond review committee as one of those few capital funds expenditures to be made during the current fiscal year.

Fiscal year 1976-77 was a busy and productive period for the South Carolina Museum Commission. This was the year it decided that, although it does not have a building, it is essentially operating a museum. The Commission is collecting, conserving, restoring, and exhibiting, all the basic functions of a museum. Much more needs to be done but the commissioners and staff feel that the program is moving in the right direction.

SYNOPSIS OF PROGRAMS

Planning:

Planning during the past year has fallen into three major categories: architectural, exhibit and administrative. Since the master site plan and the schematic designs had been completed prior to the beginning of this fiscal year, a great part of the agency's architectural planning involved visits by staff and commissioners to various museums in the country and the observation of their strong and weak points. Representatives of the Commission talked with museum directors, curators, exhibit design people and directors of education. They reconsidered the amount of space needed for eating facilities, storage, exhibits, classrooms, coat rooms, and offices. They investigated various planetariums trying to determine whether or not the size of the planned facility was best for projected needs. They looked at audio visual presentations, visible storage, and traditional museum exhibits. All of this was done with the understanding that adjustments in the museum building design may be necessary before proceeding into the working drawings stage.

As indicated in the previous section, some work had been done on exhibit planning and design prior to this fiscal year. Most of the efforts during the past year consisted of interviewing and inspecting the work of various exhibit planning and design companies throughout the country. There are many such companies, and each has its own approach. It is necessary to find people whose ideas about museums coincide with those of the Commission. By the end of the year commissioners and staff had interviewed over ten companies and seen the work of many of them.

In the area of administrative planning, there have been discussions and research with respect to the type of staff and numbers of staff people needed by the future state museum. Architectural and exhibit information also feed into the process of planning for the capital budget and the operational budget of the museum. In addition to using the estimates from the project architects, the Commission consulted two private contractors in the development of the capital funds budget. It also reworked its operational budget for the first year the state museum would be open and fully staffed.

Collecting:

The following is a partial list of items that have come to the Commission during the past year to enhance the collection of the future state museum.

Two Miniatures by Malbone, gift from Mrs. Richard Webel
 Portrait of John C. Calhoun by de Bloc, gift from Mr. N.P. Calhoun
 Petticoat, gift from Misses Doris and Anna Goolsby in the name of Miss Alma Van Landingham
 Ceramic Pot by Dave, gift from Ms. Marge David Zurlo
 Turn-of-the-Century Bookmark, gift from Mr. Wesley Breedlove, Jr.
 Dugout Canoe of the Colonial Period, obtained with the assistance of the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology
 Furman Baxter Rogers Collection of Catawba Pottery, gift from Ms. Mary Evelyn Rogers
 Shark Jaw, gift from Mr. Wade Quattlebaum
 Lippert Collection of African Material, loan from Dr. Karl Lippert
 William A. Law Loving Cup, gift from William Law Watkins
 Lord Collection of Military History, loan from Dr. Francis Lord
 Milestones, gift from the family of Wilbur L. Turner
 Fossils

Exhibiting:

This was the first year in which the South Carolina Museum Commission made an effort to exhibit some of its collections. A large exhibit case was set up on the ground floor of the State House, and new exhibits were installed from time to time during the year. A wall case provided by the State Department of Archives and History in their building was used to display a representative sample of items. Preparations to install exhibits in the front windows of the Depot were also begun. To develop these exhibits the Commission contracted with an exhibit specialist who worked with the Museum Liaison Person. In conjunction, the staff conducted an analysis of the time needed for exhibit planning, design, and installation so that it might better plan for this activity in the future.

Museum Liaison:

The Museum Liaison position, funded by the National Endowment for the Arts, was filled on February 25, 1977, by Ms. Hedy A. Hartman. Her initial responsibilities were to visit each of the more than 150 museums and house museums in South Carolina and to establish working ties with a number of state agencies, including the Department of Parks, Recreation, and Tourism, the Department of Archives and History, and the South Carolina Arts Commission. The

long-range goal of the Museum project is to develop the means of providing assistance to the museums of South Carolina. Some of the early plans are to organize workshops for museum staff members and to develop travelling exhibits from the collections of the South Carolina Museum Commission, the South Carolina Arts Commission, the State Art Collection, and other museums around the state.

In addition to the above activities, the Museum Liaison Person helped to plan and install the Commission's exhibits in the Depot, the State Archives, and the State House. She also assisted in the development of a section on museums for the Middle School curriculum of the Greenville Public Schools.

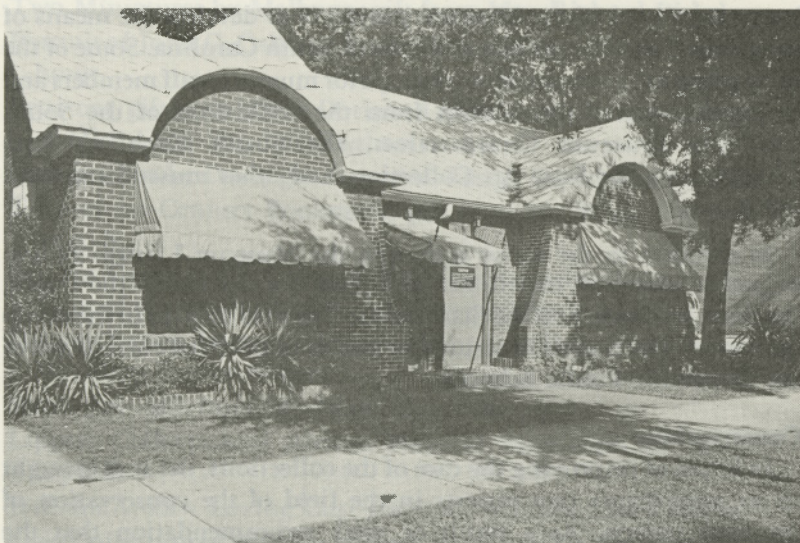
Conservation:

In hopes of improving the care of the collections, the staff brought in as consultants two experts in the field of the conservation of museum objects. As a result of their recommendation that the collections be housed in an environment with adequate temperature and humidity controls, the collections were moved into the Depot building. Plans were also made to send the Museum Liaison Person to the Anthropology Conservation Laboratory at the Smithsonian Institution for training in proper conservation techniques.

Natural History:

During the past year interest in the natural history of the state continued to rise. The Commission worked closely with the South Carolina Wildlife and Marine Resources Department, the Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism, the State Geologist, the State Board of Education, and numerous educational organizations and museums in gathering and disseminating natural history information. A substantial portion of the collections that accrued to the Commission during the past year consisted of paleontological materials (fossils).

A statewide organization of naturalists was formed in January 1976 under the auspices of the Commission. Known as the South Carolina Association of Naturalists (SCAN), this group of over 100 amateur and professional members takes monthly fieldtrips that deal with the natural history of the state. Checklists of notable plants and animals seen on these trips are compiled and circulated among the members, thus constantly updating basic information about the state's natural history. The Commission has provided secretarial services for SCAN in its beginning years.



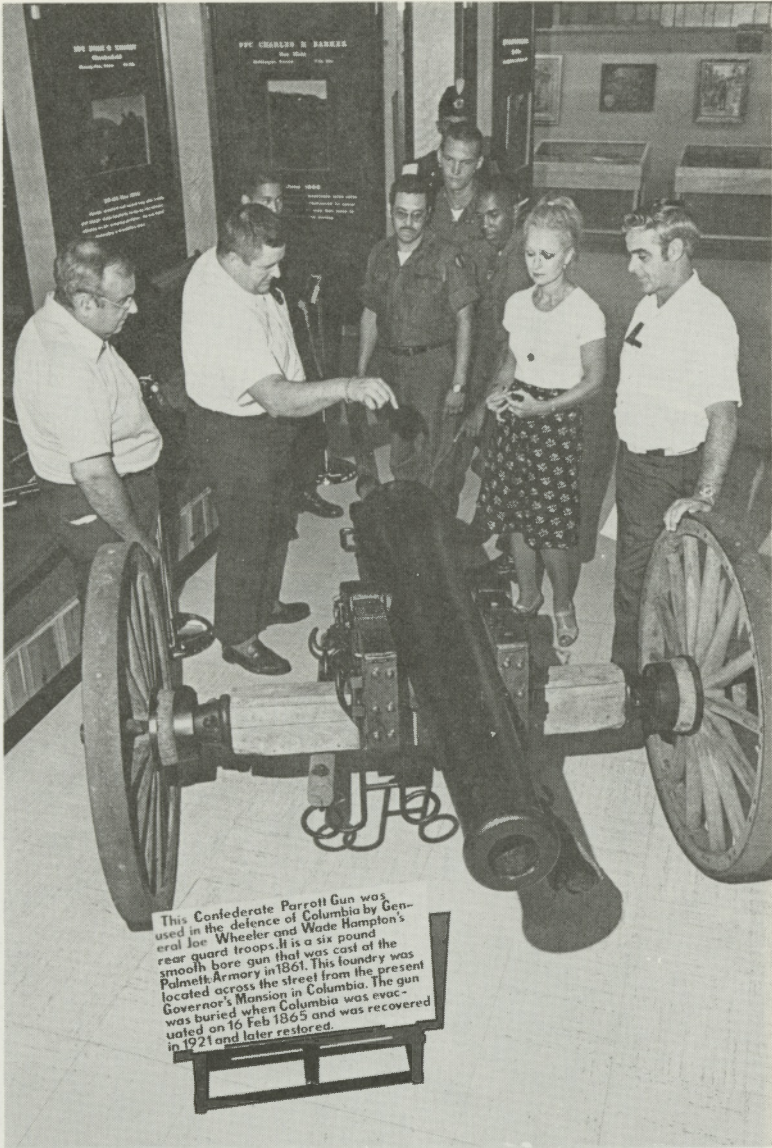
The Depot, 1132-34 Bull Street.



Part of the historical collections stored in the Depot.



Fossils and mineral specimens in the Depot.



Confederate cannon on loan to the Fort Jackson Museum.

Part of the historical collection housed in the Depot.

Underwater Fossil Recovery:

As part of the Commission's responsibility to administer the paleontological provisions of the amended Underwater Salvage Law, staff members visited dive clubs throughout the state to acquaint them with changes in the law and to supply them with information about the fossils of South Carolina. The cooperation of these clubs, and of divers in general, has been excellent. Hobby divers were permitted to continue picking up fossils under their hobby licenses, but no fossil salvage licenses were issued. However, two temporary salvage permits, granted by the Budget and Control Board prior to their turning administrative responsibility for the act over to the Commission, were allowed to remain in force.

During the month of August 1977, Amoco Corporation, the Commission and the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology conducted a salvage project in the Cooper River (Berkeley Co.) prior to Amoco's dredging of the area. Amoco supplied the funds, the IAA supervised the divers, and the Commission coordinated the project and received the fossils for the state. Close to 20,000 pieces were collected, including the remains of nine varieties of sharks, an elephant, a mastodon, a sloth, a bison, horses, and other smaller animals. This project underscored the value of cooperative efforts between private organizations and state agencies and demonstrated the abundance of the fossil resources on the bottoms of the state's rivers. Much of the material collected will be shared with museums and schools statewide.

Publications:

The South Carolina Museum Commission has produced three significant publications. In early 1976 *Vascular Plants of Spartanburg County, South Carolina*, by Ross C. Clark, Robert W. Powell, Jr., and Conduff G. Childress, Jr., was published as Museum Bulletin No. 1. During the last fiscal year the videotape "Our Vanishing Heritage," described above, was finished, and the brochure *Common Snakes of South Carolina* was issued. The latter, prepared by Rudy Mancke, the Commission's Curator of Natural History, has been exceptionally popular. Thousands of people from all over the state have requested copies. Ten thousand were distributed in the four months following publication and a second printing of five thousand is rapidly dwindling. The enthusiastic reception accorded the snake brochure reveals how extensive is the demand for the type of educational services a museum can provide.

CONCLUSION — NEED AND PROSPECTS FOR A STATE MUSEUM

South Carolina is rich with objects depicting its historical, natural and cultural heritage, but many of the state's treasures which rightfully belong here, can now be found in collections in other states. The Commission has found that the people of this state *are* interested in contributing objects of importance to a state museum. The future museum collections are available, but the state must develop the means to collect, preserve and display them.

Museums already operating in South Carolina need help, from basic advice to sophisticated consultant service, from exhibit materials to advanced conservation techniques. A central facility, a state museum located in Columbia and professionally staffed, can provide a variety of services to those museums that already serve a significant portion of the state's population.

The Museum Commission has determined that the state museum must be a dynamic, people-oriented organization working closely with and supporting the activities of groups such as the Audubon Society, garden clubs, gem, mineral and historical societies, coin and stamp collectors and arts and crafts organizations. It anticipates that these groups and many more would affiliate with the museum and enjoy periodic events there.

The Commission envisions a close working relationship with South Carolina Educational Television, which enjoys an enviable national reputation as a leader in its field. Through such cooperation museum programs can be beamed statewide for the education and enjoyment of all South Carolinians.

The prospects are indeed bright. South Carolina has the resources to create a state museum second to none in this nation. The accomplishments of the past year have brought that potential one step closer to reality.

SOUTH CAROLINA MUSEUM COMMISSION EXPENDITURES **Fiscal Year 1976-77**

Personal Services	\$59,187.13
Contractual Services	76,934.86
Supplies	7,857.23
Fixed Charges	5,782.24
Equipment	11,428.18
Exhibits & Collections	11,176.00
	<hr/>
	\$172,365.64

Museum Liaison \$4,640.08
 (through 7/01/77)

**JOURNAL OF THE HOUSE
OUTLINE OF REPORT OF COMMITTEE
APPOINTED TO STUDY FEASIBILITY OF
ESTABLISHMENT OF A STATE MUSEUM**

1. Feasibility
 - (a) Need for a State Museum
 - (b) Purpose and Function
 - (c) Mission and Program
 - (d) Existing Museums, State Departments and Agencies
 - (e) Costs: Capital and Operating
2. Establishment and Organization
 - (f) Location
 - (g) Organization: Commission and Staff
 - (h) Timetable for Establishment of a State Museum
 - (i) Financing: Capital and Operational
 - (j) 1972-1973 Procedures
3. Recommendations
 - (k) Creation of a State Museum Commission
 - (l) Appropriation for a Staff and Consultants for the Planning of Such a Museum
 - (m) Study of Site and Program
 - (n) Development of Building(s) and Full Staff
 - (o) Operation of a State Museum

**REPORT OF COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO STUDY
FEASIBILITY OF THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A
STATE MUSEUM TO THE
GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF SOUTH CAROLINA:**

The Committee has been directed by Joint Resolution of the General Assembly to study the feasibility of the establishment of a State Museum for South Carolina.

The question of the feasibility of such a museum raises several preliminary questions:

- (a) Is there a need for such a museum?
- (b) What is the purpose and function of a State Museum?
- (c) What should be the scope, program and mission of a State Museum?
- (d) Is that purpose and function being met by existing museums of other state institutions or agencies?

- (e) Can the costs of such a museum (capital and operating) be justified for the State of South Carolina?

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If the answer to the question of feasibility is affirmative, then other questions arise:

- (f) Where should such a museum be located?
- (g) How should a State Museum be organized and operated, as to governing body and staff?
- (h) What timetable should be set for the establishment of such a museum?
- (i) What can be anticipated in regard to the financing of a State Museum?
- (j) What steps should be taken for 1972-1973 toward the establishment of a State Museum?

In order to answer these and other complex questions related to the establishment and operation of a State Museum, the committee has heard several experts in the museum field, received reports from various state officials in related fields and read several treatises and studies on State Museums. The overwhelming majority of these experts were in accord as to the necessity and desirability for such a museum and the type of museum which should be established.

South Carolina has a history in which all of her citizens can take pride, and the story of South Carolina is an asset which can attract many other Americans to the State. The many facets of South Carolina's story constitute assets which can be of immeasurable value in attracting tourists to South Carolina and in the education of our own citizens and students.

In the economic sphere, the better corporations and businesses are interested in cultural developments and facilities in assessing a new location; no longer does business give consideration only to profits in determining where to locate. The needs of a company's executives and employees are of vital concern.

While it is apparent that there is need for such a museum, the exact scope and program of such a museum cannot be pre-planned; it must evolve from an orderly and well-conceived plan of development.

South Carolina can learn a great deal in this field from what has happened in other states — for most of the states have state museums of one sort or another. The experience of other states indicates that a

State Museum should be established and operated for the basic purpose of presenting the story of South Carolina in three aspects:

(1) The *history* of the state — including the Indian tribes of the Carolinas, exploration and settlement, social and political development, military events and educational and cultural evolution.

(2) The *fine arts* in the state — including architectural developments, furniture and silver, interior decoration, South Carolina artists and literature and poetry.

(3) *Natural history* and the *sciences* — including geology and archeology, botany and zoology of the state, natural resources, scientific developments and industrial advances.

The purpose and function of a State Museum is thus to tell the story of the State; if such a museum collects and displays a few artifacts and does not involve the museum visitor in anything more than a superficial story of the state, then no purpose will be served by such a museum.

If a standard of excellence is not to be followed from the outset, then there is no reason to consider the establishment of such a museum; the Department of Archives is an example of what can be done in the establishment of a similar department in the proper way and with appropriate facilities. It is fundamental that expert professional advice, guidance and consultation be obtained in the establishment of a state museum.

The general scope and mission of such a museum has been outlined above, but the details as to the program of a State Museum must be evolved under this professional guidance. Such a museum, functioning properly, will be an invaluable asset in the state's educational system; at the same time the museum can be a positive factor in attracting tourists to South Carolina.

No museum in South Carolina today fulfills the function of such a State Museum to any appreciable degree. The Gibbes Art Gallery and the Charleston Museum are primarily oriented to Charleston, and the museums in Florence, Columbia, and Greenville are directed towards the fine arts in general. There is certainly no substantial overlap in the function of any existing museums, departments or agencies and a properly conceived and developed State Museum.

The function of the Department of Archives would, for example, in no way be usurped by such a museum, and a State Museum would

be a valuable adjunct of the Department of Parks and Tourism. No existing commission, department or agency of state government is equipped to operate such a museum.

The scope of a State Museum should encompass everything about South Carolina, but it should also be limited to South Carolina. The things that make South Carolina distinctive and the differences between South Carolina and other states and areas should be emphasized. If all of America is exactly alike, then there would be no point in a State Museum, but South Carolina has a different history, distinctions in the fine arts and natural and scientific differences which set our state apart.

Such a museum would not impinge upon or disturb the program of any existing museum; on the contrary the resources and available material from a State Museum would give support and aid to the museums of a local nature and would supplement and undergird the programs of museums in all parts of the state.

A state museum will not be expensive at the outset — in the planning and pre-development stages; once the stage is set, then the acquisition of a suitable site, construction of building(s), development of the overall site, hiring of sufficient and suitable personnel and operating costs will require considerable appropriations. The cost of establishing and operating a State Museum will not thus be minimal.

Our study, in the light of the experience of other states, convinces us that such a museum would be an educational, cultural and tourist facility that South Carolina must have. For too long and because of the depression which followed the Civil War, South Carolina has not been able to develop the history, the assets and the attractions of this State in the proper way.

As to the location and organization of such a museum, the Committee has reached certain tentative conclusions:

(1) A State Museum should be located in the capital of the State — particularly in the case of Columbia where the capital site was selected because of its central location. The site should be ample in size with sufficient acreage, access and parking.

(2) The organization for such a museum can take several forms, but the governing body should be independent of and separate from any existing commission or department of government.

(3) The difficulty comes in the establishment of the procedure, the timetable and the financing of the State Museum. Obviously, a State Museum cannot be created in a short time; once the decision is made that South Carolina is to have a State Museum, then the planning and organization which are necessary for the proper establishment of such a museum must be undertaken. Such a study is beyond the competence or the scope of the study by this committee and can only be undertaken under the direction of professionals in the museum field hired for the purpose of developing an appropriate plan and implementing such a plan over a period of years. Any other course might result in the establishment of a State Museum without the proper objectives and without the financial planning necessary for the achievement of a State Museum in which all of our citizens could take pride and from which they could reap great benefits.

At this point therefore, the committee does not recommend the immediate establishment of a State Museum, such a recommendation would be unrealistic, wasteful and lacking in proper perspective.

The committee does recommend that the General Assembly take steps looking toward the eventual establishment of a State Museum: these steps are as follows:

For 1972-1973

(k) Creation by statute of a State Museum Commission of nine members, consisting of six members (one from each Congressional district); and three members at large, all to be appointed by the Governor on staggered terms.

(l) Appropriation of a sufficient budget for the year 1972-1973 to hire a director and a small staff in order to begin the development of a collection for the State Museum and plan for such establishment and to obtain appropriate professional consultation.

For 1973-1974 and beyond:

(m) Study and selection of a site for the eventual establishment of the State Museum, and development of a projected program.

(n) Development of building(s) with suitable exhibit and display areas for a State Museum divided into three departments:

(i) History

(ii) Fine Arts

(iii) Natural Sciences, and expansion and organization of a professional staff for the operation of the Museum.

(o) Operation of such a museum with a sufficient staff, headed by a professional director.

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Such a program might take as long as ten years to bring into full fruition, but South Carolina is already late in the establishment of a State Museum. If we want a society which is concerned with more than the barest necessities and if we want our children and citizens to know something of their heritage, the assets of their state and the direction for South Carolina's progress into the future, a State Museum is essential for these purposes.

The Bicentennial celebration in 1976, with emphasis on South Carolina's decisive role in The American Revolution at Cowpens and King's Mountain, might be an appropriate time for such a Museum to begin its operation, but it is essential that the planning for such a museum begin *now*.

SENATE MEMBERS:

/s/ Frank C. Owens
/s/ Eugene N. Zeigler
/s/ Gordon H. Garrett

HOUSE MEMBERS:

/s/ Wilson Tison
/s/ Lucius O. Porth
/s/ Giles P. Cleveland

GOVERNOR APPOINTEES:

/s/ Mrs. Emily B. Jefferies
/s/ Mrs. Jennie C. Dreher
/s/ A.T. Graydon

Received as information.

(R353, H1612)

An Act To Create The South Carolina Museum Commission, To Provide For Its Duties And To Confirm An Appropriation For The Use Of The Commission.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

SECTION 1. There is hereby created the South Carolina Museum Commission composed of nine members appointed by the Governor

for terms of four years and until successors are appointed and qualify. One member shall be appointed from each congressional district of the State and three members shall be appointed at large. One of the at-large members shall be appointed chairman of the commission by the Governor. Vacancies for any reason shall be filled in the manner of original appointment for the unexpired term.

Notwithstanding the provisions above prescribing four-year terms for members of the commission, the members appointed from even-numbered congressional districts and one at-large member other than the chairman shall be initially appointed for terms of two years only.

SECTION 2. The commission shall meet at least quarterly and at such other times as the chairman shall designate. Members shall elect a vice chairman and such other officers as they may deem necessary. They shall be paid such per diem, mileage and subsistence as provided by law for boards, committees and commissions.

SECTION 3. The primary function of the commission shall be the creation and operation of a State Museum reflecting the history, fine arts and natural history and the scientific and industrial resources of the State, mobilizing expert professional advice and guidance and utilizing all available resources in the performance of this function.

SECTION 4. To carry out its assigned functions, the commission is authorized to:

- (1) Establish a plan for, create and operate a State Museum;
- (2) Elect an executive officer for the commission, to be known as the director;
- (3) Make rules and regulations for its own government and the administration of its museum;
- (4) Appoint, on the recommendation of the director, all other members of the staff;
- (5) Adopt a seal for use in official commission business;
- (6) Control the expenditure in accordance with law of such public funds as may be appropriated to the commission;
- (7) Accept gifts, bequests and endowments for purposes consistent with the objectives of the commission;
- (8) Make annual reports to the General Assembly of the receipts, disbursements, work and needs of the commission; and

(9) Adopt policies designed to fulfill the duties and attain the objectives of the commission as established by law.

SECTION 5. The director of the commission shall be the director of the State Museum when such facility comes into existence and his qualifications shall reflect an ability to serve in that capacity. Compensation for the director shall be determined by the General Assembly.

SECTION 6. The appropriation for the State Museum provided in item 28, Section 74 of Act 1555 of 1972 is hereby confirmed for the use of the commission created in this act and shall be available for use through the fiscal year 1973-1974.

SECTION 7. This act shall take effect upon approval by the Governor.

In the Senate House the 3rd day of May

In the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-three.

L. Marion Gressette,
President Pro Tempore of the Senate.

Solomon Blatt,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved the 7th day of May, 1973.

JOHN C. WEST,
Governor.

ACT 1 OF 1977

(R909, H2905)

An Act To Amend Act 1301 Of 1968, As Amended, Which Provides For State Control Of Salvage Operations In Navigable Waters Within The State And In Certain Other Waters, So As To Further Provide Therefor.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina:

SECTION 1. Act 1301 of 1968, as amended by Act 262 of 1969, is further amended by striking all after the enacting words and inserting:

“Section 1. Subject to Chapter 3, Title 54, of the 1962 Code, the title to all bottoms of navigable waters within the State and extending one marine league seaward from the Atlantic seashore measured from the mean low water, and the title to all shipwrecks, sunken vessels, and all things therein, including but not limited to cargoes, tackle, and underwater archeological artifacts; fossils and other paleontological material, both plant and animal, including but not limited to molds, casts, bones, and teeth, or any other things of value which have remained unclaimed for more than fifty years on such bottoms is hereby declared to be in the State of South Carolina.”

Section 2. (a) The custodian of shipwrecks, vessels, cargoes, tackle and underwater archeological artifacts shall be the South Carolina Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, University of South Carolina, which is empowered to promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to preserve and salvage such underwater properties.

(b) The custodian of fossils and all other paleontological material, both plant and animal, including but not limited to molds, casts, bones, and teeth shall be the South Carolina Museum Commission, which may promulgate such rules and regulations as may be necessary to preserve and salvage such underwater properties.

(c) The custodian of any other thing of value as set forth in Section 1 shall be the State Budget and Control Board which may promulgate rules and regulations for such purpose.

Section 3. (a) Any person desiring to conduct search or salvage operations, in the course of which any part of a derelict or its contents or other archeological site may be removed, displaced or destroyed, shall first make application to the Institute of Archeology and

Anthropology for a license to conduct such operations. If the Institute, in its discretion, finds that the granting of such license is in the best interest of the State, it may grant the applicant a license for such a period of time and under such conditions as the Institute may deem to be in the best interest of the State. The license may include but need not be limited to the following:

- (1) Payment of monetary fee to be set by the Institute;
- (2) That a portion of the historic material or artifacts be delivered to the custody and possession of the Institute;
- (3) That a portion or all of such historic material or artifacts may be sold or retained by the licensee;
- (4) That a portion or all of such historic material or artifacts may be sold or exchanged by the Institute;
- (5) The licensee's equity shall be stated in the license and shall not be less than fifty percent of the artifacts or value of the artifacts recovered;
- (6) Any other reasonable conditions constituting fair compensation to the licensee and protection of property rights of the people of the State.

Provided, however, that no license need be issued to the Institute, itself, which is authorized to conduct search or salvage operations with all recovered items belonging solely to the State.

(b) Any person desiring to conduct search or salvage operations in the course of which fossils and other paleontological material, both plant and animal, including but not limited to molds, casts, bones, or teeth may be removed, displaced or destroyed, shall first make application to the South Carolina Museum Commission for a license to conduct such operations. If the Commission, in its discretion, shall find that the granting of such license is in the best interest of the State, it may grant the applicant a license for such a period of time and under such conditions as the Commission may deem to be in the best interest of the State. The license may include but need not be limited to the following:

- (1) Payment of monetary fee to be set by the Commission;
- (2) That a portion of such paleontological material including molds, casts, bones and teeth be delivered to custody and possession of the Commission;
- (3) That a portion or all of such paleontological material, including molds, casts, bones and teeth may be sold or retained by the licensee;

(4) That a portion or all of such molds, casts, bones and teeth may be sold or exchanged by the Commission;

(5) The licensee's equity shall be stated in the license and shall not be less than fifty percent of the artifacts or value of the artifacts recovered;

(6) Any other reasonable conditions constituting fair compensation to the licensee and protection of property rights of the people of the State.

Provided, further, that, no license need be issued to the Commission, itself, which is authorized to conduct search or salvage operations with all recovered items belonging solely to the State.

(c) Any person desiring to recover anything of value other than shipwrecks, vessels, cargoes, tackle, and underwater archeological artifacts; fossils and other paleontological material, both plant and animal, including but not limited to molds, casts, bones, and teeth, shall obtain a license from the Budget and Control Board which shall contain such terms as the Board may deem necessary.

(d) Any person desiring to conduct a search or salvage operation which might recover a combination of archeological, paleontological, or other items, as further defined in subsections (a), (b), and (c) shall be issued, whenever feasible, one license jointly from the appropriate issuing authorities.

Section 4. Licenses may be renewed upon such terms as agreed to by the applicant and the agency concerned. Holders of licenses shall be responsible for obtaining permission, if any is required, of any Federal agencies having jurisdiction, including the United States Coast Guard, the United States Department of the Navy, and the United States Army Corps of Engineers.

Section 5. Any funds received by the Institute of Archeology and Anthropology, the South Carolina Museum Commission, or the Budget and Control Board under the terms of Section 3 may be allocated for use by the Institute or the Commission for continuing its duties under this act, subject to the approval of the Budget and Control Board, or the Board may direct that all or any parts of such funds be paid into the general fund of the State.

Section 6. (a) The authorities authorized to issue licenses specified in this act may suspend or revoke a license issued by the authority for just cause after the licensee has been given at least twenty days notice in writing of charges against him, and granted a hearing by the issuing authority. Upon the hearing of any such proceedings the

issuing authority may administer oaths and may procure, by subpoena, the attendance of witnesses and all other necessary parties and production of relevant books and papers.

(b) Any licensee in the State whose case has been passed upon by the proper authority may appeal to the circuit courts of the State in the same manner as provided for by law regulating appeals from the magistrates courts. The court may in its discretion reverse or modify any order made by the issuing authority. The appeal shall be heard upon all the original records before the issuing authority.

Section 7. All State and local law enforcement agencies are hereby empowered to assist the Institute, the Commission, the Board, and the licensee.

Section 8. Any person violating the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine in the discretion of the court or by imprisonment for a term not to exceed two years.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon approval by the Governor.

In the Senate House the 22nd day of July

In the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Seventy-six.

W. Brantley Harvey, Jr.,
President of the Senate.

Rex L. Carter,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Approved the 16th day of September, 1976.

James B. Edwards,
Governor